Unit B Chapter 3 Section Review Answers

Section 3.1

1. Mountain belts form along convergent plate boundaries
2. As rocks fold where the crust is being pushed together
3. As blocks of rocks move up or down along normal faults where the crust is being stretched
4. Low and rounded; because they are not near a modern plate boundary, they must have formed long ago, and undergone weathering and erosion
5. The rate of growth is equal to the rate of erosion
6. The curved line shows the formation of a folded mountain that was continually pushed up. The stepped line shows the formation of a fault-block mountain that was pushed up by a lot of individual earthquakes.

Section 3.2

1. at divergent and convergent boundaries because magma rises there
2. by whether it flows easily or resists flowing
3. increases in earthquakes, changes in the tilt of the ground, increases in temperatures, and changes in volcanic gases given off
4. shield volcano: largest, flattest and broadest; cinder cone: steep and small; composite volcano: large and cone shaped
5. any two: mudflows, pyroclastic flows, carried by winds
6. drawings should show that the volcano becomes larger as new layers are added with repeated eruptions or smaller due to large, violent eruptions that destroy part of the cone

Section 3.3

1. It can cause collapse of roofs, suffocation of plants and animals, clogged machinery, slippery roads, mudflows and richer soils over time
2. Volcanic gases can form a haze that blocks sunlight and lowers average temperatures
3. Magma and hot rock heat groundwater
4. Very hot water shoots out of both. Geysers form on land, while deep-sea vents form in the ocean
5. Both can be deadly. Given warning, people can leave the area to avoid pyroclastic flows during an eruption, but mudflows can occur for many years after an eruption
6. Winds carried the ash to the ice, and new snow covered the ash and trapped it